

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1857.

NUMBER 226.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
KENTINCE HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREENE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—*In ADVANCE.*—Daily Journal \$1; Country Daily \$1; Tri-Weekly \$1; Weekly \$1; Even- ing Bulletin \$1; a year or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a week, if mailed \$1 Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—In ADVANCE.—Country Dailies or Tri- Weekly \$1; a year or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a week, or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bu- lletin \$1.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time of subscription for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if price is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines \$1 00 One square, 10 lines \$1 00

Agate, 10 lines \$1 00 One square, one month \$1 00

Do, each additional in- Do, two months \$1 00

sertion..... 25 Do, three months \$1 00

Do, one week..... 25 Do, four months \$1 00

Do, two weeks..... 35 Do, six months \$1 00

Do, three weeks..... 50 Do, twelve months \$1 00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum \$1 00

Ornament, changeable weekly, per annum \$1 00

Do, two times per week per annum \$1 00

Do, do, three times per week per annum \$1 00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals \$1 for first inser-

tion, \$0 50 for each subsequent insertion.

Announcements of Contingencies \$1 a week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate, and other advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, as published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-

panies, ward, and other public meetings, and suchlike, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funerals, notices and advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-

torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

The communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular pas- senger steamboats, of one month, \$1 25 for one

month, and \$0 50 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisers will find the rates on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL.*—Each

square (10 lines or less) first insertion..... \$1 00

Each continuance..... 75

Advertisements contained in the Weekly Journal, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not contained in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop ad-

vertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,

otherwise the charge will be double.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1857.

EXHIBITION OF THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—Mozart Hall, famous as it has been for large gatherings of beauty, intellect, and fashion, never held within its spacious walls an audience of such magnitude and such prepossessing appearance as that collected last night. The occasion was the exhibition of the pupils of the Female High School at the close of the scholastic year. Some fifty young ladies tastefully attired, their faces beaming with intelligence and happiness, appeared upon the stage, accompanied by their accomplished teachers.

Original essays of the choicest diction, finest con-

versation, and true thought were read by the following young ladies: Self-Improvement, by Miss Emma Mitchell; The Pulpit, the Press, and the Schoolroom, by Miss Anna Walton; True Courtesy, by Miss Christie Morris; Force of Circumstances, by Miss Fannie Thomas; The Comet, by Miss Euroda Lucas; Literature, by Miss Leora Bettison; Modern Delusions, by Miss Susan Yager.

The original essays, on subjects selected by them- selves, were by scholars who have attained the highest rank in the first class. The Salutatory was by Miss Kate Bettison, the second scholar; and the Valedictory by Miss Sallie Balmforth, the first scholar in the school.

The music was delightful, and the recitations of choice extracts from different authors displayed the most thorough cultivation in the difficult art of elocution.

At the close of the exercises, Prof. Holyoke, the principal, delivered a very appropriate address upon the Public Schools of the city, which was, as it de- served to be, well received by the large assemblage.

INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES.—On Thursday the Postmaster General ordered an important improvement in the mail service between this city and Nashville, Tenn., increasing the facilities and accelerating the schedule, to insure a connection at Nashville with the Southern and Southwestern mails (going) thence by railroad, and saving twenty-four hours in the through matter for all points south and southwest of Nashville.

We are glad that the new Postmaster General, ex-Governor A. V. Brown, is manifesting some little interest in the wants of this section. But he would consult the public interests much more if he were to make arrangements not only for the expedition, but the certain and punctual transportation of the great Eastern mails to this point. We are most shamefully served by the present mail service. The appointment of energetic and faithful route agents would obviate all difficulties.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mr. Slade, a printer, and his wife, who were staying at the Tennessee House, Memphis, attempted to put an end to their lives on Wednesday last by swallowing laudanum. Pecuniary embarrassment and a diseased intellect, produced by intemperance, are supposed to have been the cause of this rash move. Mr. Slade was married some three months since in Missouri, against the wishes and remonstrances of his wife's relatives. When questioned as to whether she wanted to die, his wife replied that if he died she also wanted to die. Medical aid was procured in time to save their lives, and yesterday evening they were recovering.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.—This delightful watering place is now open for the reception of visitors, and the present season promises to be one of the most interesting ever had even in Grayson. A splendid band of musicians has been engaged and will arrive at the Springs on the 26th inst.

We can assure all who may wish to enjoy a delightful period of recreation and relaxation this summer, that they will find no more agreeable place than Grayson. Mr. Clarkson is prepared with the finest accommodations.

The New York mail has failed for four days in succession—a perplexing fact, consequent, we have no doubt, upon the interruptions to trains on the Erie railroads by heavy floods on that route.

Our readers will here recognize the hand of a new poetess in our columns. What do they think of her?

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CARL EBERT.
BY M. A. DENISON.

The sunshine climbed o'er hill and wood To where Saint Alstein's chapel stood.

Quaint were its towers and pointed roof, With fresh and withered garlands hung.

There was the chapel burying-ground, Hewn from the rocks that clasped it round.

Dim in the sacred shade it stood, Dim in cloistered hill and wood.

A black-gowned friar with curling hair Sat thoughtful in the chancel chair.

He was not old—his life's rich wine Held yet no lees—the eye's clear shine,

The veins, that from the temples spread In leaves of dark but glowing red,

The thick curl's gloss, as wet with rain, The teeth, white, glistening, pearly like grain,

Told that fresh mountain air and dew Had made him strong as mountain yew.

Why sat he there, that friar, to shrive? He seemed more fit to toil and strive.

A carol sounded soft and clear, Its lute-like echo reached his ear;

A smile, a flush, a hurried tread, The braw mire veiled, low bent the head;

The curtain drawn—he waits within, To hear some gentle maiden's sin.

Rude the confessional as free Pine, seamed and rough, for foot or knee;

A window, scarce a hand-breadth, gave Priestcraft small space through which to save.

Sweet village Eltha, gala-dressed, Red cheeked, bright lipped, and golden tressed!

Round berry-jewels hanging low O'er neck and robe that rivaled snow,

With modest cap and ribbon blue, And eyes of heaven's softest hue,

Came coyly to the chapel door And lightly trod the sacred floor.

So, gliding timid by the wall, She hid to the confessional.

"My daughter," said the friar young, And stammering grew his holy tongue,

While she low kneeling bowed her head, And listened with a modest dread;

"Tell thy most secret thoughts to me— My ear, my heart their shroud shall be."

"Father," the trembling lips essayed,

"My mother bade me be afraid

"Of sin, but not ashamed to tell That I have done—if ill or well—

"Oh, holy father!"—"Speak, my child! Christ help thee!" said the friar mild.

"Father, I fear me have erred, For well I love my mocking-bird.

"When I would tell my beads, he'll sing, And so my pious thoughts take wing.

"I watch him hourly, and his care Grows dearer than my love for prayer."

This said, she sighed. Low spoke the friar:

"Child, raise thine aspirations higher;

"This hour keep nothing back, tell all Thy sins at the confessional."

"Sweet maid!"—she started—"nay, my child, Why by the mocking-bird beguiled?

"Thy subtlest reasons now unsay, Thy secret, sacred thoughts reveal.

"Some time, my daughter, thou mayst know Wherefore thy priest doth shrive thee so.

"Come, daughter, let thy v' ice be heard— Why lov'st thou the mocking-bird?"

"I love it!"—lower bowed the head— "Because it was a gift," she said.

And blushes deep and hot fast Brov', cheek, and bosom overcast.

"From whom?" The friar trembled now, Forgetting holy cow and vow.

"A youth, whom on my way to mass I met at Alstein's mountain pass;

"A fair-bred youth—he smiled and spoke And drew from 'neath his broidered cloak—"

"A broidered cloak!" the friar cried,

"Methinks this youth hath means and pride;

"Speak on!"—and, muttering low, his face White as the altar's costly lace,

His hand tight clenched, his gleaming teeth Giving harsh entrance to his breath,

The friar listened, cold and faint; Strange friar he and stranger saint.

Again with chilling voice he spoke:

"What drew he from his broidered cloak?"

"The bird!"—her lip more quivering grew—

"And said, 'Carl Ebert sent it you.'"

What change electric thrilled the friar! His cheek grew bright, his eye glowed fire;

His hand unclosed its frantic clasp, Fell the crushed tunic from his grasp.

And, as the sun flashed fast and far On picture and candleabra,

Of golden crucifix that stood High on the pulpit's carved wood,

Marched with red beams where it willed, Till choir and seats and aisles were filled,

He threw the gloom from all his frame, And thrilled to hear his own rude kiss;

Then bending low, all wild with bliss, Longing the innocent lips to kiss,

"Hast thou no more," he asked, "to tell But that thou lovest the bird too well?"

"And doth this Carl disturb thy mind, When thou'rt to pious thoughts inclined?"

Sweet downcast look! the lashes prest On pearl' cheek! the heaving breast,

The fingers pushing fast and free The brown beads of her rosary,

The bending brow still lower bent, Till with the golden locks it blent,

The troubled mien, the lips apart Dyed with the crimson of the heart,

Unconscious she what power to bless Sprang from that low, half-whispered "yes."

The blessing spoken, went the maid Softly as one ashamed, afraid.

Flowers and fragrance, birds and song Her guileless footstep wiled along.

The friar unrobed, laid priestcraft by That he his own sweet craft might try.

For twas Carl Ebert thus had heard The story of the mocking-bird.

So followed he the mountain way And won a bride that summer's day.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Portland, Delmon's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Durrett's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river is falling slowly. Last evening there were 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet water in the pass on the falls and 9 feet 4 inches in the canal. Weather pleasant.

The Rainbow telegraphed from Evansville yester- dry morning that she would reach Portland at midnight. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

The Woodford is due from New Orleans to-mor- row night and is advertised to leave on

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1857.

TRIED IN SEVEN STATES, AND HOW IT HAS WORKED.—The Maine law (says the Providence Post) has been fairly tried in seven States of the American Union, and in every one it has proved a complete failure. From the eastern boundary of Maine to the western line of Michigan it has not permanently closed a single grot shop. In Rhode Island there are three grot shops to-day where there was one when the law was enacted. In Maine the law has been repealed.

The law was a dead letter in nearly every school-district in Maine for at least two years before it was repealed. There are not (continues the Post) ten temperance men in any single town or city in New England who will raise a finger to enforce the Maine liquor law. The law has been on the statute book of Rhode Island, with an interruption of only three or four months, ever since July, 1852. During the last two years not four rum sellers have been imprisoned under it; and we are confident that not more than six warrants have been issued.

The Maine law in Rhode Island had not only the effect of multiplying grot shops to an indefinite extent, but it has caused a general spirit of resistance to all excise law; and, indeed, has been a most efficacious cause of the general insubordination of the community to laws of all kind. The general defiance of the late excise law in New York City and elsewhere would not now be witnessed if the friends of the Maine law had not set the example of disregard of the rights of the people in their unconstitutional scheme, and had not created a habit of disobedience by their unwise project.

The Scientific American, whose authority on such a subject is the best authority, says that metallic life-preservers, made of thin sheet copper, are the safest and best. Inflated life-preservers made of India rubber or such material were condemned at the meeting of steamboat inspectors held last year. In the case of the burning of a steamer on the Mississippi, which had a number of them on board, they were found totally useless in the hour of need. At the recent burning of the steamboat Northern Indiana, on Lake Erie, numbers of the inflated life-preservers on board, it was discovered, had been rendered useless by being punctured with pins. The editor of the American believes it would be very easy to make every seat, table, and mattress used on a steamboat a life-preserver, and thinks that steamboat proprietors should be compelled to do this.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The question as to the destination of the Leviathan steamship Great Eastern has been settled. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have already made arrangements for the vessel to come to Portland Me., to connect with their splendid iron highway. So the Hon. Wm. B. Preston will have his trip to Europe for nothing, so far as regards affecting any immediate commercial change in favor of Norfolk, and the enterprising gentlemen of trade who entertained the chimerical notion of forcing the steamer through the entrance to Long Island and up to New York may bite their thumbs in vain.

SUCCESS OF LIBERIA.—Very cheering intelligence to the 4th of May has been received from Liberia. There have been no deaths at the interior settlement of Carysburg, while among the party of ninety American colored emigrants landed at the town on the coast, formerly Cape Mount, now known as Robertsport, there has been a net increase of one, three infants having died and four been born. This affords cause to hope with a degree of confidence that both these new settlements will be healthy, even far beyond any other settled portion of the republic.

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The most encouraging accounts of the wheat crop in Indiana continue to reach us. In the counties of Boone, Carl, Clinton, and Tippecanoe the prospect was never better since they were settled, and fully one-fourth more breadth of ground has been sown than was harvested last year. The crop of the whole State last year was about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is estimated by those who have given the matter their particular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.

NEGRO DEMONSTRATION IN SAVANNAH.—The colored firemen of Savannah, Ga., had a grand public procession there on the 4th inst. There were ten companies altogether, making some 800 men, with their engines and hose carts tastefully decorated with flowers and wreaths. In the course of the day they were reviewed by the Chief Engineer, the Mayor of the city, and Aldermen, all white men.

The Little Rock Gazette says that there has recently sprung up quite a rage for entering public lands in Arkansas, and that swamp and government lands are going off like "hot cakes."

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The Rochester Democrat says:

On Saturday afternoon last, as Mrs. Kennedy, a widow lady, was driving a horse and buggy down the hill at the "Float Bridge," while near the top some part of the harness broke. The horse started on the jump down the hill, Mrs. Kennedy retaining hold of the reins and keeping her seat with remarkable presence of mind. As they approached the foot of the hill, Mrs. K. saw that her only chance to avoid going directly into the water was to rein the horse against the side of a barn located near the beach. She determined upon that course, and, exerting all her strength, she brought the horse's head towards the barn; and such was the momentum the horse had obtained in descending the hill, that it was impossible for him to check his speed, and he literally went through the side of the barn, striking with his shoulder first against the boards, and making an aperture just sufficient to admit his body—the buggy remaining with the wheels against the side of the barn, and the lady being thrown to the ground on one side of the buggy. What is most wonderful of all in this occurrence, is, that Mrs. Kennedy escaped without material injury, nor did the horse show any signs of hard usage from being shot like a cannon ball through the side of a barn.

Venerable.—There is a gentleman in Union, N. H., who will be 101 years old on the 7th of July. His name is Ralph Farnham, and a strong effort was made to induce him to be present at the Bunker Hill celebration in Boston—he having taken part in the battle. He declined on account of the distance, and when his son, a lad of fifty or sixty years, proposed to accompany him, replied, "if he went, he didn't want to be bothered with the care of any children." He says he don't remember of ever being sick, but "believes he had a fever or something eighty or ninety years ago."

Antidote for Mosquitoes.—A certain preventive to attacks of mosquitoes, black flies, &c., is said to be—glycerine 4 oz., oil of peppermint 2½ drachms, oil of turpentine 4 drachms. The face, hands, in fact all parts exposed, to be rubbed with the mixture. This was given me by an eminent American physician, previous to going into the State of Maine on a hunting expedition. I never knew it used with perfect success.

LATER AND DIRECT FROM MEXICO.—By the schooner James L. Day, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th inst., and from the capital and other parts of the Republic as late as due. The papers, as yet, furnish no definite information of the strength or whereabouts of the rumored Santa Anna expedition, if, indeed, it has other existence than in the imagination of the people and the Government. The Progresso says: "We only record rumors in circulation." But the war steamers Democata and Vera Cruz were still on the lookout on the southern coast, while the Guerrero had sailed for Tampico, ostensibly with Government stores, but probably with the same object in view.

The works of defence at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other parts of the Republic proceed with activity.

It is stated by the Eco National that, in case of war with Spain, the President will put himself at the head of the Mexican army. Other papers record evidences of the greatest enthusiasm in defence of the soil throughout the Republic. The National Guards of Cordova and Tlalpam, in offering their services to Comonfort, beg, as a great favor, to be permitted to march as an advanced guard against the enemies of their country. Other equally patriotic and chivalric offers of services are constantly being made.

Certain Spanish citizens in Mexico having expressed apprehensions as to their treatment in case of a war with Spain, the Extraordinary, doubtless by authority, counsels them to dismiss their fears. If they take no part in the quarrel, the laws of Mexico, as well as the generous feelings of the people, will protect them.

The papers are filled with the most exciting accounts of the recent arrests at the capital. There is no essential fact, however, to add to our previous intelligence, except the statement of many papers that the conspirators were found with arms in their hands. It is also stated that most of them were Spaniards by birth. They were dealt with very summarily, thrown into the chain gang with common malefactors, and sent to the public works in the Callejon de Santa Clara, where at last accounts they were engaged in cleaning the public sewers.

The conspirators were all educated men, highly connected in the city of Mexico, and held offices of honor and confidence in the civil Government or in the army. The excitement was very great, and, though there was no doubt of their guilt, the extreme disgrace of their punishment had begun to react on the public mind. Crowds of the common people, however, flocked daily to the Callejon de Santa Clara to witness, no doubt, with satisfaction, the novel spectacle there presented.

Subsequently yielding probably to a reactionary feeling, by no means unnatural, considering the social standing and high connections of the Santa Anna conspirators, Comonfort had ordered them to be withdrawn from the chain-gang and placed in solitary confinement.

As to the documents found on the persons of the conspirators when surprised, only their titles have generally been given to the public. We have one, however, and that from the celebrated Santa Anna, entire.

There is nothing in this letter, no more than in the published fragments of others, that could possibly compromise the recipient, and yet it shows plainly enough the intimate relations which the restless old chieftain manages still to maintain with his former political and personal friends at home. Our intelligence is still imperfect, but a revolution on a grand scale, and a long time maturing, has evidently been nipped in the bud. We can only await the next development in this unhappy country of political and ecclesiastical dissension.

In connection with this revolutionary movement, and doubtless for the purpose of preparing the minds of the people for it, we observe that the country has been flooded with Santa Anna's manifesto of April 7.

The spirit of the manifesto, though ably written, is somewhat petulant, and frequently unworthy a man of so great name and fortune. It abounds, nevertheless, in many soul-stirring appeals, and concludes with these words:

"Citizens, the hour to save our country has arrived."

It is stated in the Mexican papers that the whole number of Americans shot in Sonora is seventy. It was believed, also, that the few who escaped perished with hunger, thirst, and exposure. Our minister, Mr. Forsyth, has been in correspondence with the government on the subject.

THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY.—Our carriage was driven up an avenue—not a long one. The house is near the road. There is no distance—no deep seclusion between the home of Henry Clay and the people. There is a very mingled feeling which rushes over one's heart, at the glance here. It is a contest between the practical and thoughtful. The old house, Ashland, as it was when it was the residence, the home life of Clay, is away; a new and admirably built and really beautiful mansion in its place—a house so tasteful and built with such good taste in ornament, and in combination of material, that, were it utterly dissociated with the fame of an illustrious man, it would yet at once be attractive, and the traveler would pause to admire it, as we do in relation to those, in the environs of Boston, Oriental pearls, and other precious stones in his over-coat pocket and locker, which they seized and sent to the Collector's office. The steward admitted that they were not on the ship's manifest, and admitted that he had thrown the d—d goods overboard before any trouble had come to him. Kane was taken before Commissioner Morton, and held him to bail in the sum of \$5,000, on a charge of smuggling.

The steamship Fulton was seized by the custom-house officers on the grounds of the above smuggling, but a petition has been presented against her being libelled, as the captain or officers were not cognizant of the illegal act.

The lawyers who on Wednesday pinioned a deputy sheriff in order to effect the escape of Auguste Parot, one of the French prisoners, are likely to suffer for that high-handed proceeding. A motion will be made to strike their names from the rolls, the sheriff will take measures to force them to indemnify him on his bond, in the sum of \$500,000, and a criminal suit will be instituted against them for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty.

SENATOR BUTLER AND THE NEGRO WOMAN'S PRAYER.—The Newbern Rising Sun gives the following anecdote of the late Senator Andrew Pickens Butler, of South Carolina:

During his passage from Charleston to Wilmington, on his first trip as Senator to Washington, the boat was overtaken by a storm which rendered her an unmanageable wreck. She had been forty hours at sea; the captain pronounced her lost. While she was rolling in the trough of the sea, and expected every moment to founder, Judge Butler had all called forward, and desired that each should know one another, so that, if any reached the land, he, she, or they might report the fate of the others. An elderly negro woman (the stewardess, perhaps) said: "Old master, this is no time for introductions; you had better pray." He said: "I cannot; but pray, old lady, if you can." She instantly knelt down and poured forth a fervent prayer to God for deliverance. In a moment after, the lights of the steamer sent from Wilmington in search of the missing boat were seen, and they were saved. Mrs. Thompson, who heard the Judge's narration after his return home, said to him: "Brother Pickens, that old woman's prayer saved you!"

HUME, THE SPIRITUALIST, AGAIN IN PARIS.—Paris, June 4, 1857.—Mr. Douglas Hume has returned to Paris. He has brought a sister, a pretty, interesting girl of eleven years old, to a boarding school, where she is placed under the kind protection of the Empress. Mr. Hume is better in health than when he quitted Paris, and, what is very singular, improved health seems to have diminished to some extent his supernatural powers. Mr. Hume has positively refused to give representations. He lives alone, very retired, and, except on very few occasions, he does not consent to make any more experiments.

Last Sunday, the day the Court left Fontainebleau to return to Paris, Mr. Hume had the honor of taking luncheons with their Majesties and the King of Bavaria before their departure. He made several experiments which were required of him by the King of Bavaria. Invisible hands have touched the hair of his Majesty, knocked his knees, and patted his hands; the furniture was removed to considerable distances; the tables have replied to the questions put to them.

The King of Bavaria was all admiration; the mysterious phenomena which manifest the supernatural power of Mr. Hume were produced in the most decisive manner. Suddenly the phenomena ceased;

EP Officers also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets, Mar 3 & b83m

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentleman's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.

FETRIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
For sale by all Druggists.
J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents.
a22 j&b eod&wewe

CAWTHON'S EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR
BY THE SINGLE BARREL OR QUANTITY ALWAYS
ON HAND AT THE
BROADWAY MILLS.
j23 j&b m&b
BEN. F. CAWTHON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends, and the public generally, respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a **COAL YARD** and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Peoria Coal, with the best market prices.

EP Officers also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets, Mar 3 & b83m

JOS. ROBB.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.
feb 12 disy may 28 bly

Harper for July. Price 20c.

JUST received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH.

j23 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN KITTS..... j. weene.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

We have just received another selection of rich Coral, Rose, Grapes, Tulip, Leaf, Fruits, and Spray Cameos; elegant Garnet, and Pearl Cameos; Camellias in Gold and Pearl, and plain Gold full sets of Pearls. The above are made to our special order, and cannot be surpassed in richness of styles nor excelled in beauty, variety, or extent; all of which will be sold at low prices as any house in the city.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

On Tuesday, June 23, will be published a beautiful Ballad entitled "Old Times," arranged with Piano-forte accompaniment by S. V. Morris, author of "Maggie Mac." "She Sleeps near the

Music dealers wishing to receive an early supply should forward their orders at once. The demand for this song will be immense.

D. P. FAULD'S & CO., Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Publishers of Music.

j23 j&b 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at very low prices. There is no other establishment than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in want of a Trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, &c., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consoled in their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. [may 26 d&w&w&w&d&w]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

AT 10 PER CENT LESS THAN COST!

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public of Louisville that he has re-opened his store on Fourth Street, and offers his entire stock of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, and Fancy Goods, at ten per cent under cost for cash.

The above goods are all in perfect order. Persons desirous of purchasing low, fine Watches, Jewelry, &c., have now an opportunity of purchasing at less than Eastern cost.

J. R. ESTEP,
No. 87 Fourth st.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual, and warranted. Imb&J&Bm J. R. E.

THE GREATEST VARIETY

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JULIUS WINTER & CO.,
Corner of Third and Market sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Have on hand, for the Spring and Summer trade, the largest and best assortment of

CLOTHING,
adapted to Men's and Boy's wear, ever manufactured in the City of Louisville.

Costs, Pants, Vests, and a large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A full assortment of PIECE GOODS manufactured by order in garments in the best and most workmanlike manner.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Julius Winter & Co.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watch Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

17 wj&J&Bt

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR
THE WINTER.

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHOT STOCK, AND
HIGH PRICES!

We have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL the BEST in the CITY. Our prices are uniform, and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

119 b&w

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving as one percent Tennessee currency the

Bank of Free State.

MERCHANT'S BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANDE'S COMMERCE, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

113 b&w D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WAREROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

234 b&w Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform dealers and retail pur-

sers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-

ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston,

Edinburgh and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

234 b&w Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

Dr. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last

fourty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet.

First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Lou-

isville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gon-

orrhoea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other de-

formities, including personal imperfections. He has

long experience and success, enable him to act with confi-

dence. All those who may confide their cases to him may

rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and

every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from

the constitution.

Strangers of old or recent date effectually cured in a

few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a

stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitu-

tion must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a

train of symptoms to be treated and will undermine the

constitution.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases,

with a full enclosed (post-paid), we will give the medicine sent

to the address with necessary directions for using the

same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases.

234 b&w Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

1,000 Reams Commercial Note Paper.

333 DAMASK laid Note Paper.

233 BROWN laid Note Paper.

233 CREAM laid Note Paper.

The above are all ruled and suitable for commercial and

business purposes, direct from the manufacturers, and war-

anteed as cheap and as good as any in the city without any

exception whatever. Merchants and business men can

open accounts with us. They will find everything in the

Book, Blank Books, and every kind of paper used in their

business. We collect our bills January and July.

234 b&w C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

FINE FANCY FANS.—Just received by express a full

assortment of

Bone stick painted and carved small Fans;

Rod stick Opera Fans with glass;

Sandal wood Fans with spangles;

Laquered Fans, very handsome;

Chinese Screen or Parlor Fans;

Canary and fancy Linen Fans, large assortment;

With a large stock of Children's and common Fans; for sale at

234 b&w W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

PIANOS AND GUITARS.

DAVID P. FAULDS. JAMES H. HUBER,

D. P. FAULDS & CO.

Have now on hand the largest and most

beautiful assortment of Piano-Fortes in the

West. We keep no instruments of any

inferior quality. Our aim is to sell our piano

for purchasing for cash, as low as those demand-

ed for interior made. Call and see them.

GUITARS GUITARS.

An elegant stock of Guitars and Martin's PREMIUM

Guitars, of the best improved in all reduced prices.

Persons in want of either of the above-named instru-

ments are invited to call and examine our stock.

We will take great pleasure in affording them every fa-

cility in our power to aid them in making a proper selec-

tion.

D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

539 Main st., between Second and Third.

Piano-Fortes at Wholesale Prices.

We have the finest stock of Eastern and

home-made Piano-Fortes in the city, and

as we have a very large invoice now on the

way from our Eastern manufacturers, we

will sell our present stock at wholesale prices.

Our pianos are all fully warranted and guaranteed

to give satisfaction. Persons in want of cash will find it great to their interest to call and examine our excellent

instruments before making their selections.

N. C. & D. MORSE,

73 Fourth st., under National Hotel.

234 b&w

BERESE AND ORGANIE ROSES of the most beau-

tiful and rich style, entirely new, can be had at very

low prices at

MARTIN & PENTON'S, 98 Fourth st.

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.
28.96 : 28.99.

THERMOMETER.

6 P.M. 12 P.M. 7 A.M. 12 M.
72 58 66 77

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Tuesday, June 23.—Yes-

terday Wm. Hoffman was exceedingly drunk and noisy on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh

streets. Sent out to spend the summer at the cave.

The next case was that of a slim, fiercely muscled, and hatchet-faced Russian, Geo. Covachowitch, before the tremendous length of whose name the court stood appalled. In vain the clerk attempted to pen the terrible cognomen or the attorney to call it. There was enough of terror in its Cossack origin to overcome a regiment of Englishmen. But finally the facts in the case were discovered, and, for wild infurated drunkenness on the wharf, the accused, his name spelled or pronounced as it may, was consigned to the Workhouse for three months.

Elizabeth Saunders accused Margaret Daily of being dangerous to her existence. Officer Enlow was called in to testify by both parties. He said that the accused was a hard working woman, and her accuser half crazy and half drunk alternately. The Judge dismissed the warrant in a very summary manner.

Nancy Scott, just out of the Workhouse, relapsed into her old habits and was found drunk yesterday. Sent back to former quarters for two months.

Margaret McCaffrey complained that Rebecca and America Cousin had threatened to take her life.

No rebutting proof being offered, the husband of Mrs. Cousin gave his own bond for the good behavior of his family. The parties all reside in Port Huron.

The prisoners bench presented a most deplorable spectacle this morning. Officers Tiller, Rust, and Shanks, when visiting Washington street, opposite the gas works, found a collection of men, women, and children, all drunk and disorderly. This party consisted of Dan'l Martin and two children, Pat, Hurley, Chas. Yater, Philip Day, Rachel Wright and three children, Luke Quinn, Enoch Roper, and Jane McManus. They were all in a miserable plight—bloated and filthy faces, unshorn beards, rags, tatters, and all the concomitants and attendants of drunken wretchedness. The children were sent to the alm house and the grown up persons to the work house.

All of them indeed. *Mirabile dictu.</i*

EVENING BULLETIN.

CULTURE OF CORN AND POTATOES.—The practice which prevailed some years ago almost universally among farmers of "laying by" corn by throwing the earth to it with a mouldboard plow has very generally given place to the level culture, using the cultivator only in the two last workings. There are, however, still some advocates for the old plan. It is well to consider the reasons given for this practice, and see if there is really any advantage in the plan, as well as the reasons against it. Some farmers earth up corn at the last working because it effectually kills the weeds in the hills and rows, which are out of the reach of any other process except the use of the hoe, and there seems to be some advantage in this practice; but has any one ever made a careful experiment to see if this method of killing weeds is not even more expensive than the use of the hoe? A very slight diminution of the crop may constitute this relatively the most expensive way, for, while it may effectually kill the weeds, may not the corn itself be also injured by burying the roots too deep? Others say it is necessary to "earth up" to prevent the crop from being blown down by the wind. This reason, however, is held by some to be founded in error, for they say that corn cultivated level will withstand as much wind as that which has been hillied. We have observed that, from the time of the last working till the brace roots have taken hold on the soil, there may be some greater security against the effects of high wind in earthing up, but at this period of its growth corn is seldom prostrated by the wind. After the brace roots have taken hold on the soil, we think the level culture has the advantage in this respect, as the roots, when they do take hold, are secure in a comparatively compact soil; whereas, when they strike into the ridge of loose earth probably made still lighter by the weeds covered up in it, they have not firmness to withstand the wind, and the corn is probably more likely to blow down than when the ground is level. Again, these brace roots, as they are called, have another and more important duty to perform. They are designed to answer the call for increased supplies of nourishment made by the development of the ear and grain, and this object is certainly more likely to be answered when the roots are securely entwined into the level, moist surface soil than when they are only imbedded in the light, loose, upturned furrow, which, from its very porosity and elevation, is liable to become perfectly dry and dusty in a very short time. We believe, therefore, that the practice of hillling up corn should be discontinued, unless experience should develop some better reason for the practice than the two we have noticed. The reason which some give for the practice, that it brings the earth nearer to the branch roots, and consequently they enter it sooner, is not tenable, inasmuch as these roots are always produced from the joint nearest the ground; and we have known earthing up of corn to compel it to put out a second set of roots, because the joint from which they were pushing was covered with earth. This of course must be some disadvantage to the crop, because so much of the effort of the plant as went to form these roots thus buried was lost.

The practice of hillling up potatoes in laying them by is supported on the same plea of killing weeds when a reason is given for it at all, but from some late experiments many are led to doubt the propriety of this method. Potatoes require clean culture. They are very sensibly affected by the growth of even small weeds among them while the tuber is forming, but it would be well to try level culture, and kill the weeds by some other means. We are quite sure that the crop is diminished by earthing up, if done after the young potato has begun to form, for the reason that the plant immediately commences the formation of new roots on that part of the stem covered by the earth. Consequently the top is encouraged to grow and support a set of roots which contribute nothing to the formation or growth of the tuber, but rather detract from it, by an effort to form a second crop. We throw out these hints in the hope that practical men will experiment and note the results, and give them to the public. We want the results of carefully tried experiments on these points. Facts in agriculture must be the basis of improvement and progress. Practical farmers must observe and experiment to arrive at these facts; and by carefully collecting them results may be reached far more valuable than the most elaborate theoretical speculations. Farmers should have a reason for every practice they pursue, and be well assured that the reasons are good and sufficient.

HOW TO SELECT A GOOD MILCH COW.—When the little work of M. Guenon first made its appearance, his method of determining the milking qualities of cows by certain marks, as detailed in the following extract, met with but little favor among practical men; but observations made through several seasons led some of the most decided opposers to admit that there seemed to be some truth in the theory. Since that time it has gradually been gaining ground, until at present there are very few dairymen but make use of these indications in making selections of cows for their dairies. We have for a number of years paid some attention to this matter and have the fullest confidence in its utility as a means of determining the milking qualities of cows. We should rely equally upon it in selecting calves to raise for the dairy. Every farmer should become acquainted with these indications, as by so doing he would be able very soon to make such selections as materially to improve his stock. Guenon's book is published by Saxon & Co., New York, and can, we presume, be obtained at any bookstore. The following extract will enable observing men soon to obtain sufficient insight into it as to be useful to them:

When Guenon's theory of determining the value of milch cows by the growth of hair on the thighs, above and adjacent to the bag, was first introduced, the idea was received with a good deal of scepticism. Time has wrought changes. At a late convention by the legislative club of the State of New York, one of the speakers gave the evidence in relation to Guenon's theory:

M. Guenon, a French writer, has discovered certain indications which he claims to determine the milking qualities of cows. This he calls 'escutcheons,' being the hair which grows upward (*contrary to the general rule*) on theudder, thighs, and hinder part of the body. It is easy to distinguish the escutcheon by the upward direction of the hair which forms it. I cannot go into detail here upon the system, but would refer to the work of M. Guenon himself. But to show that it is esteemed worthy of notice, I will allude to the testimony of those who have given attention to it.

Mr. John Haxton, in a work published in 1853, entitled "How to choose a good Milch Cow," in reference to the indication of a good milch cow, p. 178, says: "The writer has examined many hundred of dairy cows in Britain, and the conclusion arrived at in regard to M. Guenon's test of judging of the milking properties of a cow, by the development of the escutcheon, is that, in a very large majority of cases, it is borne out by facts." In a London dairy, belonging to Mr. Riggs, 31 Edgeware road, where

about 400 cows are kept, and where nine-tenths of them are far above average milkers, the development or upward growth of the hair on the posterior part of the udder, thighs, and perineum was too remarkable to be accounted for by accidental causes. As well might it be said that all other tests, such as length of head, softness and flexibility of skin, and wide quarters, were accidental, and had no reference to the milking properties of a cow. When a phenomenon presents itself over and over again, we may be certain that it is not accidental, but natural; and, while we may be unable to account for these results upon satisfactory grounds, it is neither philosophical nor prudent to deny or ignore the connection between the one and the other, and thus to forfeit the advantages which the fact itself is calculated to afford.

The late Dr. Phinney, of Massachusetts, a very careful and critical observer, made examination of a large number of milk cows, and found in a majority of them, that were good milkers, those developments well marked. He conversed with a large number of intelligent gentlemen when he was abroad in 1851, in Great Britain and France, and found but one opinion as to the general character of the animals which possessed these developments; and, so far as we have learned the views of gentlemen in this country who have given attention to this subject, the result has been the same.

I think it may with safety be affirmed that this 'one principle' is established—that all things being alike, as regards shape, texture of skin, &c., cows

with well developed escutcheons will, in a large majority of cases, be found to be the best milkers, and above an average; while, on the other hand,

those with very small escutcheons will be found under, or, at most, not above an average in their milking properties.

In calves, the escutcheons show the shapes which they are afterwards to assume. They are more contracted only because the parts which they cover are slightly developed. They are easily perceived after birth, but the hair which forms them is long, coarse, and stiff. After this hair falls off, the escutcheons of calves resemble those of cows, though of less size. This will enable the farmer to save such calves as will probably serve him as good milkers.

Farmer and Planter.

[From the Rural New Yorker.]

BUCKWHEAT.—*Its Origin and History.*—Buckwheat, or literally *buck-wheat*—so called from its seed resembling in shape the mast of the *buck-bean*—is conceded by all writers to be a native of Central and Northern Asia, though the time of its introduction into Europe is differently stated. Some say it was brought by the Moors into Spain in the eighth century, others that it came with the Crusaders in their return from the Holy War in the twelfth; and, be that as it may, it is certain that it has been cultivated in England only about two hundred and fifty years. Its triangular grain, arrow-shaped leaves, and fragrant, purplish white flowers are too well known to require more particular description.

2. *Introduction and Product in the U. S.*—It was first cultivated in the United States by the Dutch on the Hudson and the Swedes on the Delaware. It is mentioned among the grain products of the former, as early as 1626; and Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, who visited this country in 1748, speaks of it as found growing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. These States still produce a large share of the product of the country—in 1856 two-thirds, or 6,000,000 bushels. Its cultivation, however, is rapidly extending through all the Northern and Northwestern States, and the national product for 1856 may be estimated at 15,000,000 of bushels, a large share of which is consumed by the producers and their immediate neighbors.

3. *Varieties of Buckwheat.*—Buckwheat belongs to the persicaria tribe; that commonly cultivated is botanically known as the *Polygonum fagopyrum*. Among its varieties are the blue or "Canadian buckwheat," very popular some ten years since in eastern New York and Pennsylvania, and the "Scotch gray," now generally grown as far as we are concerned. A variety called Indian buckwheat (*P. tartaricum*) is grown to some extent in New England, for fattening swine, not producing flour palatable as human food. The kernel is harsh, coarse, and nearly ovate, and the product often large, yielding on rich, new soil one hundred bushels per acre. But half a bushel per acre of seed is required, and it may be sown from May until August, though early sowing is most advisable. The flour, ground without bolting, is nearly the color of sulphur.

4. *Analysts of the Grains and Straw.*—In its classification as a plant, says Prof. Salisbury, buckwheat belongs to a family far removed from the cereals; but, in the composition and properties of its seed, it approximates to them closely. One thousand pounds of the grain contain the following constituents, organic and inorganic:

Starch.....	415.50
Albumen.....	65.50
Cogulable albumen.....	98.70
Casine.....	7.80
Gluten.....	26.00
Sugar and extract.....	60.10
Oil and fatty matter.....	4.70
Dextrine and gum.....	16.00
Fibre.....	140.90
Water.....	128.80

Amount of organic bodies and water 964 lbs.

Silicic acid..... 0.72

Sulphuric acid..... 0.57

Phosphoric acid and Peroxide of iron. 18.19

Lime..... 1.11

Magnesia..... 5.67

Potash..... 7.76

Soda..... 0.86

Chlorine..... 0.12

Organic acids..... 1.01

Amount of inorganic bodies..... 36

Total..... 1000 lbs.

The green stalks of buckwheat, as analyzed by Crome, exhibit the following result:

Water..... 82.5

Starch..... 4.7

Woody fibre..... 10.0

Albumen..... 0.2

Extractive matter and gum..... 2.6

Total..... 100 lbs.

Buckwheat straw, well cured, is readily eaten by most domestic animals, and contains, as above shown, considerable nutritive matter.

5. *Soil and Culture.*—Almost any soil will produce buckwheat, but it seems best suited with light, warm lands of moderate fertility. It is as well adapted as any grain to low, moist lands, which dry off late in the spring, and suffer from drought during the heats of summer, when early sown grain requires most moisture. It germinates quickly and soon throws out sufficient roots and leaves to secure a supply of water, both from the soil and atmosphere. The cultivation usually is simply to plow the land, after green sward, early in the spring, then harrow or gang at the time of sowing. The grain is often sown on ground infested with weeds, which it is desired to subdue; in that case more thorough preparation should be given, that the surface may be entirely covered. In all cases it is best to have the ground in fine tilth, and generally to roll after harrowing in the seed. Though buckwheat will grow without manure, it feels the application as quick as any other plant, and a corresponding increase in growth is produced. Plaster and ashes exert an immediate influence and benefit.

6. *Time of Sowing—Amount of Seed.*—The time of sowing is usually between the 20th of June and the 4th of July, though it may be sown earlier—as soon as danger from late frosts is to be feared no longer. Early sown buckwheat is liable to be blighted by the heat of July and August; late sown is generally exposed during the drought often occurring in September; and in addition to this early frosts may cut it off ere it begins to ripen. The cultivator must suit his own convenience in this matter, remembering that some lands are sooner affected by drought and frosts than others. The amount of seed most generally sown is one bushel per acre, but it is better to employ less than more, especially on the better soils; the great fault in sowing this grain is that too much seed is given.

7. *ress Hats.*—An extra article of Dress Hats ready for sale this morning. MARTIN & PENTON, 94 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

8. *Felt Hats.*—All colors, styles, and qualities, just received for express at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S

Elegant Jewelry.

CORAL GOODS, of the richest variety; GARNET, AND PEARL; DIAMOND and other JEWELRY, of every variety; all of which will be sold at *low prices* as any house that would say to all who are in search of Fashionable Jewelry that we have undoubtedly the best selection, and it will repay any one to call and examine.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOS.

The two Grand Piano Fortes furnished expressly for the Boston Fair, will be sold this evening, and used in our recent concerts, are now on exhibition at our warerooms, and for sale at the Boston factory price. The special attention of those wishing a first class Piano is invited to these magnificent instruments. TRIPP & CRAGG.

169 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

Sole agents for Chickering & Son's Grand and Square Pianos.

Fine Time Keepers.

PERSONS in want of an excellent WATCH are invited to examine our large and varied assortment, which is not surpassed in the market either for style or quality, and which we are constantly adding to our direct imports. JOHN KITTS & CO.

Sign of the Golden Eagle, Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Paper Dolls and How to Make Them.

PAPER DOLLS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM; 40 cents. THE LADY OF LIGHT, Brighton Court, Homes, by author. A DRAMA TO CATCH A SUNSHINE, by Mrs. Beaumont.

THE DOCTOR FAUSTUS, by Rev. Dr. Buchanan; \$1.25.

THE BOY FARMER, by Rev. Dr. M. Ballantyne; \$1.25.

THE NIGHT WATCH, or Social Life in the South; \$1.25.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN. It can be used from three to ten hours consecutively, according to the size of the fountain. Price \$3 to \$5.

FOR SALE BY C. A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

Plated Ware.

Just received by express an additional supply of PLATED WARE of very latest style and best quality. PLATE, SALVERS, ASHTRAYS, CIGARETTE SETS, PICKLES, BUTTER DISHES, CASTER, COMMUNION SETS, &c., to which I invite attention. may 8 d&b

W.M. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st. -

Extra Fine Watches.

I have just received a beautiful lot of GOLD WATCHES, which I have had MADE TO ORDER, with magic and extra heavy hunting cases, which, added to others recently received, makes my stock of Watches for ladies' and gents' wear very complete. Call and examine them at

W.M. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

Large Bay Cased Silver Watches.

1 doz. (made to order) just received. PURCHASE in want of a good Watch at a moderate cost would do well to call and examine.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

MAY 2, 1857.

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Plated Goods, &c.

OUR stock of the above embraces all the most desirable articles in our line of business, which we are selling *fully as low as we can*; they can be purchased elsewhere. Call and examine styles and prices.

JOHN KITTS & CO., 2nd & 3rd st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Sundries in the Stationery Line.

B LUE and white ruled Cap Paper; Do do do Bill do; Do do do Commercial Note Paper; Do do do Legal do; Do do do both plain and gilted Paper; English, French and American Papers; English, French and American Business Papers; English, French and American Business Papers; Fancy buff Envelopes for notes, &c., embossed; Fine white Lace Envelopes;

Fine Enamelled do, gilt;

Card do, cream laid;

White Letter Envelopes, large, medium, and small;

Government and Document Envelopes, all sizes;

Steamboat Playing Cards;

Highlander do;

Decatur do;

Eagle do;

Gold-back and Green Cards for parties;

Visting Cards, amber laid;

Do do, tinted;

Do do, enameled;

Do do, silver border;

Court Cards;

Cards of Merit Cards;

Fortune-Telling do;

Slate, English, German, and American;</p